



IT IS SIGNIFICANT.

A Cabinet Officer Says Nothing Would be Heard from Schley

FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS AT THE LEAST.

It is said that he will await the arrival of troops before undertaking any active move on Santiago de Cuba.—The successful landing of the Florida Expedition twenty-five miles from Havana—Not a Spaniard was in sight.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—THE SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT WAS MADE BY A CABINET OFFICER AFTER THE REGULAR TUESDAY MEETING OF THE CABINET TO-DAY THAT NO NEWS HAD BEEN RECEIVED SINCE MONDAY MORNING FROM COMMODORE SCHLEY DIRECTLY, AND THAT NOW IT WAS BELIEVED THAT NOTHING WOULD BE HEARD FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS AT THE LEAST. THIS IS TAKEN TO MEAN THAT SCHLEY PROBABLY WILL AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS BEFORE UNDERTAKING ANY ACTIVE MOVE ON SANTIAGO.

It is plainly anticipated in some quarters that he might, through the possession of some information that would tend to neutralize the strength of the enemy's position make a bold attempt to enter the harbor of Santiago and destroy or capture the Spanish squadron. With the assistance of a single regiment of regular United States troops, which it is believed is even now on the way to his support, the officials are confident that the fleet can reduce the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor and make untenable the position of the Spanish squadron within. Of course this plan is based upon the theory that Cervera will not attempt to make his escape by a desperate sortie at night. This movement of Schley's is unquestionably in pursuance of the President's policy to send a helping hand to the starving reconcentrados. The Spanish squadron might be kept within Santiago harbor until the end of the war without sensibly endangering an American life, and because of its distance and isolation from Havana, Santiago city has little to attract a military attack.

A Pass for Supplies.
But, lying in the very midst of the insurgent section of the island, the town would afford a splendid base for the distribution of supplies to the families of the insurgents and to the reconcentrados who still drag out a miserable existence in the interior. Already the President has begun to prepare to help these people and the commissary general of the army has prepared an estimate of \$5,000,000 for the purchase of sufficient supplies to feed 150,000 reconcentrados for six months.

For the time being it is felt that the real field for action is removed from Washington and is centered with the troops, now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships. The time of preparation has gone by and it remains only for preparations to be carried into actual effect. A leading naval official pointed to his desk, which was clear of papers and documents, and remarked that all the preparatory details were now well along and that so far as the authorities here were concerned they had only to wait for the execution of the preparations heretofore matured. There will continue to be much routine detail in the maintenance of the military and naval force, but this is now in the well established channels. The more vital feature of the campaign itself has been fully matured. To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington, and yet with General Miles in the south and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters, they will have most to do with the time and circumstance of attack. The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude, as the authorities here fully appreciate that battles cannot be fought in advance on paper. All that has been attempted is to outline a campaign and make the fullest provision for adequate forces, ample supplies, and the fullest co-operation between the navy and army in the successful execution of the plans. The real blows are for the commanders to strike, and in the execution of this part of the programme the authorities here can take little part. It is for this reason that they regard themselves now rather as spectators of what is about to occur.

Declaration of Neutrality.
The consular reports issued to-day contain some additional declarations of neutrality, this time from Brazil, Japan, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Gibraltar. It is noticeable that both Brazil and Japan go out of the way of the usual formal preamble to express regret at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Bermuda modifies her original proclamation of April 23, so as to make the rule relative to supplying provisions, subsistence and coal to belligerent ships conform closely to the very severe English rules on that subject. The Japanese proclamation is rather remarkable from the great extent to which it prescribes the rules that are to govern Japanese subjects in their dealings with the belligerents and the treatment that will be accorded belligerent ships. The proclamation evidently was prepared with great care and may serve as a model for the guidance of diplomats of all nations. The board of naval bureau chiefs is trying to hasten the work of construction of the battleships authorized by the present naval appropriation bill. The Illinois type upon which the new vessels are to be constructed, will occupy three years in construction. After a conference to-day the bureau chiefs, presumably with knowledge of the constructive ability of the American ship yards capable of undertaking this work, resolved to reduce the time allowed for building the new ships to a maximum of thirty-two months.

The navy department bought another yacht to-day—the Inquirer—at New York, for use in the auxiliary fleet, by which the Moncloa fleet will be designated in accordance with the terms of the recently enacted act on the subject. Other purchases are in prospect but the final selection of the dozen vessels to be purchased from the eligible list of over 100 supplied by the examining board, has not been made.

The torpedo boat Rowan, built at

Seattle by Moran Brothers, has now been reported ready for trial and instructions were sent by the department to-day to run the trip off Friday on Puget Sound.

IT WAS DEAD EASY.

Col. Lacroix Lands an Expedition on Cuban Soil, and is Welcomed by the Insurgents with a Brass Band—No Spaniards Were in Sight.

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KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—Nearly four hundred men, with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba on the plant line steamer Florida, on the night of May 21. These men and the equipment constituted an expedition able to operate independently and to defend itself against any body of Spanish troops which might oppose it.

The expedition was under the command of Col. Jose Lacroix, formerly insurgent commander in Matanzas province. He assumed the direction of affairs on the landing of the expedition. Until then Joaquin Castillo was in command.

In the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Dorst, and Thomas Estrada Palma was represented by J. E. Cartaya, who has been the landing agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya and Dorst will return to Key West. Gen. Julio Sangulley, on the way to report to Gen. Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat.

This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About three hundred of the men are Cubans; the others are Americans. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans, under Aurelian Ladd, and with the party are Americans.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States government and the commissary department had rations enough to last fifteen days after landing. The pack train consisted of seventy-five mules and twenty-five horses. The expedition carried 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for Gen. Calixto Garcia.

The expedition is composed of hardy young fellows who looked fit for anything.

The expedition was conveyed by the cruiser Marblehead, the torpedo boat destroyer Eagle and other warships.

Two younger brothers of the late Gen. Nestor Aranguren are with the expedition.

The Florida has been quarantined but she may be released in an hour or so. She landed her party about twenty-five miles east of Havana and there was not a shot fired.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday morning, May 25.

When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing, she sent scouts to see if all was clear. The scouts were greeted by General Foris and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were in waiting for the party had a brass band and welcomed the newcomers with national airs.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun and carried on by the 422 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of interruption until the work was finished on Friday.

While her cargo was being unloaded, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity, looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place. So easily was the dangerous mission accomplished that while some members of the party were getting the supplies ashore, others were providing themselves with fruit, sugar and other products of the landing place, a large stock of which was brought back for Key West friends.

SIGHTED FIVE VESSELS.

Supposed to be American Warships. Were Going North.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, May 31.—11:20 a. m.—The Haytien dispatch gunboat Capois-La-Mort, which arrived here from Port au Prince at 8 o'clock this morning, having the minister of public works on board, seems to have sighted five American warships while passing the Mole St. Nicholas yesterday afternoon.

The fleet seemed to be making northward with all speed, past the eastern end of Cuba, and while the officers of the Capois-La-Mort were observing the vessels they were gradually lost to view behind the protruding outlines of Cape Maysi. It is hardly to be doubted that the ships sighted were American war vessels.

A Paper Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The frequent reports from Spain through other countries to the effect that a formidable fleet is being prepared at Cadiz, to sail for the West Indies in aid of Cervera, causes little apprehension here. Naval officers, through private means of communication, have pretty well satisfied themselves that the Cadiz fleet is a paper fleet. In other words, its offensive power is altogether illusory. More than half of the vessels whose names appear so frequently in the press dispatches as formidable war craft, are of antiquated type and in a state of disorder.

Coal for Spanish Fleet.

FALMOUTH, England, May 31.—The British steamer Remembrance has just sailed for Colon with Spanish government packages and a cargo of coal, understood to be destined for the Spanish fleet.

AT CHICKANAUGA PARK.

Four Regiments to Move to-day—Review of Third Division of the First Corps Warns the Martial Spirit of Old Warriors.

CHICKANAUGA PARK, Ga., May 31.—Much to the disappointment of a number of volunteer regiments here, who think they are ready to go to the front, no orders were received for the movement of any commands additional to those mentioned yesterday.

The Southern and the Western & Atlantic railroads were instructed to-day to move four regiments, two each, to-morrow morning.

In accordance with this order the following regiments have been designated to move to-morrow: First District of Columbia, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Second New York and the First Ohio Infantry. The Fifth Maryland, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Pennsylvania and the First Illinois will leave Thursday morning. Orders have been issued and are expected to-morrow from Washington, that all regiments of volunteers must be recruited to the full strength of 1,307 officers and men, and the recruiting officers are to be detailed at once to secure these recruits. These recruits will absorb nearly 40,000 of the President's second call for volunteers.

Inspector General Brownbridge, this morning reviewed the Third division of the First corps and the afternoon was devoted to regimental and brigade inspection of the same division. The division presented at review a more satisfactory appearance than either the first or second, inasmuch as the regiments in the third division have more generally been equipped and uniformed than the others. A single line was formed, extending for nearly a mile just southeast of the Kelly field. The columns were then formed by fours, then followed quickly regimental platoons in the by companies, the division advancing thus, 8,000 men with flags flying and bands playing to the reviewing stand. It was a sight that warmed up the martial spirit of the old warriors who witnessed it and one of the officers in the enthusiasm of the moment, said:

"No nation on earth could make such a showing in thirty days time."

The Second Nebraska, the Pennsylvania and the Ohio regiments to-day received their pay from their respective states for the time they were in camp prior to being mustered into the government service. The amount paid the Pennsylvania troops is about \$30,000, the pay roll of the Ohio troops amounting to about \$150,000, while the Nebraskans only received \$5,500. The West Virginia and one regiment of Illinois troops are to be paid this week, the total pay rolls amounting to \$300,000.

Col. Billis, of the Second Nebraska, was to-day appointed provisional brigadier of the Third division of the First corps. Major McKee, of the Ninth Pennsylvania, was thrown from his horse to-day and received serious injuries. Two ribs were broken and he suffered other painful bruises and contusions.

George Schwartz, private Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania, of Allentown, died at the division hospital to-day. The cause of death was pneumonia. Schwartz's brother was with him and the remains will be taken home to-night for interment.

An incident of the arrival of the First Nebraska regiment created considerable enthusiasm. When their train arrived at the Central depot there were several hundred of the northern and western volunteers there waiting for the park trains. The southerners got out of the train and gave their northern comrades the "rebel yell," by way of assuring them that they were ready to fight with them to the last ditch.

INSURGENTS IN SHAPE.

Garcia Alone Has Ten Thousand Men Better Equipped than Ever Before, and in Excellent Spirits.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—Couriers from Cuba to-day brought highly encouraging reports from Gen. Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has ten thousand men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manilla. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holguin and Manzanillo, and Gen. Garcia still holds his headquarters at Bayamo.

Gen. Mario Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Lugue, of the Spanish army, having thrown ten thousand men into the city and strongly fortified the neighboring hills.

Gen. Menocal has been ordered to proceed to Havana province and take command there.

The Cuban military leaders have been discussing the summer campaign. They believe five or six thousand men can well be spared from Santiago province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensive, and sent to the western part of the island.

The Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan and gunboat Ligera are in the harbor of Nipe, near Banes.

Thomas Collazo, Juan Miguel, Portu Ondo and Capt. Cardenas left Banes in a small boat recently for Nassau, bearing dispatches from Gen. Garcia to the United States authorities.

SITUATION AT TAMPA.

General Miles and Staff Were Expected Last Night.

TAMPA, Fla., May 31.—General Nelson A. Miles and his staff are expected to arrive in Tampa at a late hour to-night. There were no indications of an immediate movement to-day and orders for breaking camp are not expected until after General Miles' arrival.

That the war department expects a protracted campaign is evident by the immense amount of commissary supplies that have been received here. Rations for an army of 70,000 men for three months are now stored in the government warehouses or wait unloading, while hundreds of carloads more are expected.

The monthly muster and inspection drill of the regiments was held to-day. The inspection was unusually rigid. Major General Fitzhugh Lee and his staff, Captain Michie, assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., inspector general, Lieutenant Colonel Maus, chief surgeon and Lieutenant Colonel Wood, chief commissary, left for Jacksonville to-day. General Lee's aides, Lieutenants Sartoris, Fitz Lee, Jr., and Carbonel will follow their chief to-morrow. Headquarters of the Seventh army corps will be established at Jacksonville and the work of forming the corps and equipping the volunteer troops for a hard campaign will be actively pushed.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT.

Schley Said to Have Entered Santiago Harbor and Attacked the Spanish Fleet.

NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS NO OFFICIAL ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor. While no official advices have been received from Commodore Schley since the battle is reported to have occurred, the naval officials declare with positiveness that it is not only improbable, but under the circumstances almost impossible that an attempt should have been made by the American commander to force an entrance to the bay.

The latest official advices received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cable from him which came late this afternoon, and in that the commodore gives no indication of an intention to try to enter the harbor of Santiago. While the contents of the dispatch were not made public, the bulletin issued upon it by the navy department indicates that Commodore Schley is still endeavoring to determine just what Spanish vessels are in the harbor. The bulletin follows:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Vizcaya class in Santiago harbor."

The naval officials declare that Schley would not endeavor to force his way into the harbor in view of the great difficulties of navigation which would have to be surmounted in the effort. The entrance to the harbor is a channel nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and at one point only about a hundred yards wide. While the channel has plenty of water to float the ships it is tortuous and at places dangerous. At one point it twists sharply to the left as a vessel enters and naval officers say that it might become necessary at some stages of the tide for a ship to come almost if not quite to a full stop as she made the turn.

Shore batteries line both sides of the channel and a vessel running it would afford a target that not even a Spanish gunner could fail to hit.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, May 31.—5:15 p. m.—Advices just received from Havana say that since 2 o'clock this afternoon the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro Castle, La Zecapa and Punta Carda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 3:45 p. m. the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications, but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets are engaged.

Morro Castle is at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, La Zecapa, also shown on the maps as La Zecapa Castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance and Punta Carda is situated at a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, showing that the American fleet has entered the harbor, according to the Havana advices, via Cape Haytien, and has engaged the Spanish fleet in those waters.

The Havana advices indicate that the American fleet has forced the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and has engaged the Spanish fleet.

6:40 p. m.—At this hour the Santiago cable is still working from Santiago.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet.

The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon. The advantage appears to have been with the Americans. According to the latest advices the combat is still in progress.

Persons who climbed Lookout Mountain at the entrance of Cape Haytien harbor this afternoon, declare that they heard cannonading low, but distinct, to the west and to the north beyond Tortuga Island.

The correspondent of the Associated Press who was at the signal station at the same time, also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

It seems certain that the fleet the Haytien gunboat saw passing Cape Maysi going northward, found its opportunity of turning backward across the front of an opposing force.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon an American squadron composed of fourteen warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson and a number of torpedo boats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor.

The forts of Morro Castle, La Zecapa and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3:45 p. m.

The town, which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage.

At 3:45 p. m. the cannonading diminished. About 3 o'clock cannon discharges were heard at a distance (presumably at sea) continuing for some time, when the firing ceased completely.

The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous.

LONDON, May 31.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

Credence is given the report that Admiral Cervera tried to run the blockade before the arrival of Gen. Shafter's expedition. It is not believed that Commodore Schley would venture to imitate Dewey's feat at Manila.

Everything so far as Spain is concerned is held to depend on Admiral Camara's movements, and unless, as is unlikely, he is able to display mastery skill, it is evident that the bold strategy of the Spaniards will only result in the destruction of their fleet in detail.

A second reserve could not be prepared for months, as the vessels recently mentioned by the Madrid press are all in a backward state at Ferrol, Cadiz and Carthage, except the Numancia, the Vittoria and the Dona Maria de Molina, which could be ready in a few weeks.

SERIOUS SICKNESS.

On the Boston, Manila Harbor—Believed Spaniards Poisoned Fish.

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HONG KONG, May 31.—According to mail advices to the correspondent of the Associated Press from Manila, dated May 27, there is serious sickness on board the United States cruiser Boston. It is believed that the Spaniards poisoned the fish.

Rear Admiral Dewey promised to refrain from bombarding on condition that the Spaniards refrained from strengthening their defenses. On Sunday, the 22nd, they were observed violating the pledge and Admiral Dewey fired, as a warning. The work was stopped. Nobody was hurt.

Numerous dispatches congratulating Admiral Dewey have miscarried.

The anti-British demonstrations at Manila are intensifying. The queen's portraits are insulted and all the foreigners are preparing to take refuge at Cavite.

Dewey Going to do Something.

LONDON, May 31.—The owners of the British ship Genista, which has been loading at Manila, have received a cable dispatch dated May 24, saying Rear Admiral Dewey has ordered the vessel to leave the port, from which it is conjectured that the American commander contemplated some action.

SILVER EXPORT PROHIBITED.

By Spain—Rush on the Bank of Spain Continues.

MADRID, May 31.—The chamber of deputies has voted the law prohibiting the exportation of silver coin. It is feared the measure will fall of the effect desired. The rush on the Bank of Spain to change the notes continues. The authorities, however, have decided to treat as criminal disturbers of the peace all persons who change the notes for pure speculation or create difficulties for the bank.

Senator Calzado criticised the prohibition of the export of silver and silver money as being useless, and urged the government to increase the silver coinage and avert a monetary crisis.

Senator Puigercer, the minister of finance, said the measure was intended to prevent the export of the immense quantities of silver money stored in the frontier provinces, adding that if the prohibition was not sufficient stronger measures would be taken.

The minister of finance also said the Madrid mint was coining a million pesetas daily, which amount, of necessity, he explained, will be increased by an arrangement being made with the Paris mint.

A Boom for Silver.

LONDON, May 31.—There is much interest in the silver market owing to the run on the Bank of Spain, where a scramble is said to prevail. Large orders are expected, as the mint is reported to be turning out a million pesetas daily.

Preston County Boy Promoted. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The senate promptly confirmed the nomination of Captain E. A. Godwin, of the Eighth United States cavalry, to be a colonel of volunteers. This promotion of a capable soldier was secured by Senator Elkins. It is unusual to have a man promoted from captain to colonel. Senator Elkins knew the worth of the man he favored, however, and upon his representation the order was given. Captain Godwin had the strong indorsement of Representative Dayton, and the recommendation for the promotion received his active support. The recipient of the favor, Captain Godwin, is a Preston county "boy."

Bryan May be Colonel, Yet.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—William Jennings Bryan, late Democratic nominee for the presidency, after all may be a colonel in the volunteer army now being organized to drive the Spaniards out of the Western hemisphere. To-day the secretary of war authorized the governor of Nebraska to raise a regiment of infantry for the service of the government under the President's call for 75,000 additional volunteers. The governor previously had requested authority to do this and the regiment he proposed to tender the government is being recruited with the expectation that Mr. Bryan will be its commanding officer.

British Army Purchases.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 31.—10:30 a. m.—The British government has purchased in the United States for delivery here 120,000 barrels of flour for the army and navy stores. The order was placed with the Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis. The flour will be transported here by the Atlas Steamship Company. The transaction is significant as showing British preparation for an emergency.

Another Prize Nailed.

KEY WEST, May 31.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish bark Maria Dolores, of Bilbao. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Porto Rico. She was brought from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Porto Rico with coal. Some cases, supposed to contain ammunition, were found under the coal.

Stone is the Man.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.—Col. Wm. A. Stone, of Allegheny, will be the next Republican nominee for governor unless there is a decided change in the situation before the convention meets Thursday. Gen. J. F. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, is the favorite for New York governor, and there is apparently no opposition to the nomination of Gen. James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, for secretary of internal affairs; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, for congress-at-large, and Judge Wm. Porter, of Philadelphia for superior court judge. Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, is almost certain to be temporary chairman of the convention.

Suit for Foreclosure.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A bill for foreclosure was filed in the United States circuit court here to-day against the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Railroad Company, a branch of the Baltimore & Ohio. The bill was filed on behalf of Charles H. Fowler, of New York, and James Bond, of Baltimore, who oppose to hold all the bonds, \$200,000, issued when the road was built in 1877, and assert that the company refused to pay the interest due last December. The Baltimore & Ohio is named as co-defendant.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warmer; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Courthouse streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 63
8 a. m. 63
9 a. m. 63
10 a. m. 63
11 a. m. 63
12 m. 76 (Weather—Clear)